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BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1950

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LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN LT.-COL. H. D. TANNER, O.B.E., J.P.).
(ex-officio Member of the Committees).

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR W. G. EDDY.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C., and C. J. PORTER.

COUNCILLORS :—F. H. BROWN, H. A. CHARTER, S. N. CHRISMAS, S. C. H. GIBBS, MISS M. E. KEMP, MRS. K. H. ROBERTS, F. STAY and COLONEL T. HILL TWIGG, M.B.

COUNTY DISTRICT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. KEMP.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C., W. M. R. DAVIS, M.B.E., and C. J. PORTER.

COUNCILLORS :—W. G. EDDY, H. T. REEVES, MRS. K. H. ROBERTS, and COLONEL T. HILL TWIGG, M.B.

CO-OPTED :—MR. A. H. J. STROUD, M.B.E., J.P., C.C., ALDERMAN W. J. NORTH, C.C., MRS. J. CRAIG LINDSAY, MRS. P. RICHARDSON, MRS. J. H. TIPLER, MRS. J. CHRISMAS, and MRS. BECKETT.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Clerical Assistants :

MRS. K. H. KITCHEN, MISS G. LODGE.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Hackney Carriage Inspector and Shops Act Inspector :

W. E. ROBERTS, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

W. EDWARDS, M.S.I.A.

D. P. BROAD, M.S.I.A. (Part-time).

Clerical Assistant :

MRS. E. SHELLEY.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting this report which is the sixth in my post-war series, the customary vital statistics have been included. As I have stated on previous occasions, these, by reason of the fact that the Borough contains a large Military Garrison, require careful interpretation if they are to be used for comparative purposes with other areas. The population is given by the Registrar-General as 41,850 and it will be noticed that in future no division will be made into Military and Civil. From the health point of view this is all to the good because the artificial division set up in the past has interfered with the smooth administration of the area as a health unit. The closest liaison continues to exist between my department and that of the A.D.M.S. of our Military District, particularly during the present transition stage. The Welfare Centres in the Camp area have passed under Civil jurisdiction, albeit the County Council, on whose behalf I exercise a measure of local control in their day-to-day administration. While no divisional delegation for the Health Services exists in the area, we are fortunate in having a measure of local control due in great part to the close liaison and co-operation which has existed for many years between the County Medical Officer's Department and my own. Thus the Borough has closely knit Public Health Services in which all branches, *i.e.*, personal and environmental, work in close co-operation.

I, as your Medical Officer of Health, attend the District Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee and play a part in the administration of the personal Health Services which are the responsibility of the Hampshire County Council. While some aspects of this Committee still require adjustment, good work is done on behalf of the Hockliffe House Day Nursery, the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and the District Nursing Service of the Borough.

In regard to the Hospital Services of the area, I am glad to be able to report again the close co-operation and liaison with this Service. The fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the Group Hospital Management Committee and Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee, will indicate how

close the co-operation is. In this way the gaps which were bound to exist in the Health Services, particularly in the control and treatment of infectious diseases and domiciliary and institutional midwifery, have to some extent been overcome as indeed they must if the comprehensive Health Service of this country is to develop as intended.

I ask, therefore, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you accept this report and at the same time I tender my thanks for your co-operation and confidence, on behalf of myself and my staff for the year 1950.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1950

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1950 (including non-civilian)	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,850
Comparability factor—Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.89
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.57

LIVE BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	304	289	593
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	33
Total	..	..	..	..	..	324	302	626

STILLBIRTHS								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	14
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	14

CRUDE BIRTH RATE	..	..	..	..	..	14.96
BIRTH RATE (<i>Corrected with comparability factor</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	13.31
CRUDE DEATH RATE	..	..	..	..	..	7.26
DEATH RATE (<i>Corrected with comparability factor</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	11.4
INFANTILE DEATH RATE	..	..	..	..	..	30.35

Number of domestic houses and flats	..	..	..	..	..	6,167
Number of commercial premises	..	..	..	..	..	813
Number of Licensed Premises (excluding Off-Licenses)	..	..	..	..	..	53
Rateable Value (December, 1950)	..	..	..	..	..	£298,218
Acreage :—Civil 1,432 ; S. Camp 2,746 ; Total : 4,178.						

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	1	10
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	11	2	13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	3	13
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	14	34
15. Leukaemia, aleukacemia	3	2	5
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	18	35
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	12	34
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease	27	28	55
21. Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	3	5	8
24. Bronchitis	10	5	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	4	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	11	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	7	—	7
34. All other accidents	4	2	6
35. Suicide	2	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	1	—	1
TOTALS	175	129	304

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) **Incidence.**—Infectious Diseases notified during 1950 were as follows :—

Dysentery	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	74
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	127
Measles	..	..	..	..	46
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	..	..	..	..	4
Non-Paralytic	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	31
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	5

Scarlet Fever continues to have a higher incidence in the Borough than is usual. An increase of cases from 19 in 1948 to 55 in 1949 with 74 cases this year represents a continued high level. While it is customary to think of scarlet fever as a disease of no significance, our experience in this area indicates that the method of removal of cases to hospital pays a good dividend in child health. The risk of serious complications while not great is quite definite and particularly in cases which cannot be nursed in good home conditions. Removal to hospital, therefore, is the best method for this type of case assuming, of course, that the cases are nursed in cubicle isolation conditions for say two to three weeks.

The year 1950 was distinguished by being a year with a low incidence of measles and our experience in the year 1951 is proving that measles is biennial in its visitations.

Acute Poliomyelitis did not reach any significant figures and indeed the Borough has been extremely fortunate in escaping the visitation of this tragic disease, up to the present. It is hoped that our good fortune will continue because preventive measures as we know them to-day, do not seem to have any effect on the spread of the virus. It will be appreciated therefore that our good fortune in the past has been largely fortuitous as there have only been occasional cases and in these we can only employ the methods of control normally used in infectious diseases, along general lines.

(b) **Control.**—As outlined in my last report, domiciliary visiting is carried out in most cases when notifications of Infectious Diseases are received, and I feel bound to comment on the splendid co-operation which has been obtained from the general public in

the measures that we enforce. I should like to thank them for the support given to us in the work of control of infectious disease. I must stress to those who rather look askance at this home visiting as unnecessary that, quite apart from the quarantine side and the follow-up of contacts which in most cases has now fallen into disuse, these visits are of value in giving opportunities for putting across ideas of healthy living to ears most ready to absorb a healthy attitude towards disease, in those moments when infectious disease has visited the home.

(c) **Hospitalization.**—The measures of control of infectious disease were very adequately supported by adequate facilities for the nursing of such cases as were considered necessary on public health grounds, in the Civil Isolation Hospital, Redan Road, Aldershot, under the control of the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee (South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board).

The prevention and treatment of infectious diseases are indivisible if a smooth and quick acting service is to be maintained. The use of a provisional diagnosis is of great value to the Medical Officer of Health and such a provisional diagnosis is most readily obtained under this method of unified control. It is very much hoped that the Aldershot Borough Council will remain interested in the hospitalization of cases of infectious disease in the Borough which it is their statutory duty to control.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**—The following figures indicate the incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough during the years mentioned :—

		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1946		18	15	4	3
1947		22	15	3	—
1948		17	14	4	4
1949		17	13	2	2
1950		18	13	—	5
		—	—	—	—
		92	70	13	14
		—	—	—	—

It will be seen from this simple table that the number of new cases arising each year remains only too constant. The incidence for the whole country is reported to be falling although the speed with which it is falling is extremely slow.

In spite of the fact that Tuberculosis is an Infectious Disease it is amazing that the accepted methods of control are not utilized more. Perhaps it is by reason of the special circumstances

surrounding the spread of infection, which is extremely slow and insidious in character, that render the normal methods unacceptable or impracticable. Furthermore, the lack of a quick acting means of treatment places this Infectious Disease in a class by itself.

The splitting-up of the old Tuberculosis Service between the Regional Hospital Boards and the County Health Authorities has made the accepted methods of control even less possible. As far as the Aldershot Borough Council is concerned, the Local Sanitary Authority's only contribution which they can make towards controlling Tuberculosis is by a wise and judicious allocation of housing to cases of Tuberculosis in the infectious stage, living in the Borough. It has been mentioned that the appropriate Committee has been unsympathetic to applicants who are sufferers from this disease and in order to prove or disprove this contention, I have, with the co-operation of my colleagues in the surrounding areas, been able to prepare a short table showing the position in this respect in the Borough as compared with surrounding Local Sanitary Authorities :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of houses which became available—1950.</i>	<i>No. allocated to Tuberculosis families—1950.</i>
Aldershot ..	94	10
Farnham ..	72	6
Farnborough ..	316	23
Hartley Wintney	110	4
Guildford Borough	187	10

It will be seen that, with the limited allocation of houses which it has at its disposal the Aldershot Borough Council has allotted over 10% of the annual allotment to Tuberculosis cases, which is higher than that of any of the surrounding areas. It is still, however, tragically low when looked at from the Public Health point of view because there are still a number of cases in the Borough in the infectious stage who are living in distressing circumstances. It would seem that the only remedy would be to allot to the Housing Authorities a special allocation of houses, which, if they were prepared to accept them, would be earmarked for sufferers from this disease. This, to my mind, would be a much better way of dealing with the situation than by concentrating on an increase in hospital or sanatorium beds where cases, particularly those in the advanced stage of the disease, not infrequently, after occupying them for some months take their own discharge as a result of a craving for home life and return there to live in distressing circumstances. Eventually they are compelled, if they are fortunate enough to be re-offered a bed, to return to hospital or sanatorium for a further period of treatment. The damage done to the home contacts by these periods spent at

home negative all the expenditure on hospitalization, as far as the isolation and prevention of the disease is concerned. The answer from a social point of view, therefore, is to make as far as possible, safe home conditions for the tuberculous man or woman permitting him or her to live a reasonably normal life, working if able, but occupying spaced-out sleeping conditions at night. This would of course require to be combined with an efficient system of domiciliary treatment and supervision of case and contacts. Thus, the future should lie with the Local Sanitary and Health Authority rather than with the Regional Hospital Boards.

(e) Diphtheria Immunization

The following statistics show the work done during 1950 :—

Children who were immunized while under 1 year	9
Children who were immunized while between 1 and 5 years	461
Children who were immunized while between 5 and 14 years	95
	565
Number of " Refresher " doses given during 1950	537

Table I will give the details regarding the progress of our immunization campaign against diphtheria. At no time during the year was it necessary to discontinue immunization because of the undue prevalence of Acute Poliomyelitis. The numbers in their various categories show little change from those of 1949. A continuous effort requires to be maintained if the level of immunization of children is to be kept up. In fact, one might almost say that there is need for an increase of effort as the percentage of children protected could be increased. Those children who still require immunization belong to those families who require most guidance in health education generally, and every effort is being made through the Health Visitors, Midwives, and District Nurses as well as the General Practitioners to step up the numbers being immunised.

The increased number of children dealt with by the General Practitioners has undoubtedly contributed to the safe percentage level, but it is thought that the names of these children are not being notified in all cases. A special effort must still be made by the members of the Health Department to maintain the figures and, if possible, increase them above those given for the year.

TABLE I
IMMUNIZATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children who completed a full course of immunization at any time up to December 31st, 1950.							
<i>Age at 31/12/50 i.e. Born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1950</i>	<i>1 1949</i>	<i>2 1948</i>	<i>3 1947</i>	<i>4 1946</i>	<i>5 to 9 1941-1945</i>	<i>10 to 14 1936-1940</i>
Number Immunized	9	366	504	460	342	1,403	841
Estimated mid- year child pop- ulation 1950	3,118						4,345
							3,925
							7,463

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Where held.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By whom held.</i>
Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	Manor Park House	Mondays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Examination and supervision of Expectant Mothers	Manor Park House	Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Dobbin) Thursdays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Diphtheria Immunization	Protection of children against Diphtheria	School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council (Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent).
Minor Ailments Clinic	Treatment of Minor Ailments	School Clinic	Every morning at 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	Dental Treatment of School Children	School Clinic	Morning and afternoon sessions—weekdays	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	School Clinic	1st and 2nd Fridays and 4th Monday in month	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Audiometric Clinic	Hearing testing of School Children	School Clinic	1st Thursday in month at 10 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Orthopædic Clinic	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	1st Tuesday in each month	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of Orthopædic cases	School Clinic	Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Child Guidance	Child Guidance	School Clinic	Wednesdays, all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	Tuesdays, Thursdays all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Cleansing Centre	Treatment of verminous conditions	School Clinic	Mondays and Thursdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Examination of definite and suspected cases of Tuberculosis	Manor Park House	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon	Hampshire County Council
Venereal Disease Clinic	Treatment of Venereal Diseases	Manor Park House	<i>Males.</i> Mondays, 5—7 <i>Females.</i> Wednesdays, (Morning and afternoon sessions)	Hampshire County Council
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Manor Park House	1st and 3rd Fridays in month, 2 to 4 p.m.	Women's Voluntary Organization.

(f) Verminous Conditions.

Number of cases treated during 1950 :—

Scabies cases from Aldershot	8
Scabies cases from Outlying Districts	4
Verminous Head cases from Aldershot	27
Verminous Head cases from Outlying Districts	2

The Cleansing Centre was transferred from Laburnum Road to the School Clinic premises at St. George's Road East on the 11th September, 1950, and passed under the administrative control of the Hampshire County Council. Close liaison is still maintained between the Public Health Department and the School Clinic regarding the maintenance of statistics and the interchange of information. The new lay-out is both more efficient and economical. The link-up with the School Health Service simplifies the ascertainment of cases, the treatment and follow up. The numbers being dealt with are steadily decreasing.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) **Water Supply.**—I am indebted to the Chief Engineer, Mid-Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, for the following information which is submitted on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health circular 2/50 dated the 25th January, 1950 :—

- (i) Water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells at Boxall's Lane. An adequate supply for all purposes without restriction was maintained throughout the year.
- (ii) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works, and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals. The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.
- (iii) The water distributed in this area is a normal chalk derived water and has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.

- (v) (a) There are approximately 6,262 domestic connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying a population of about 28,010.
- (b) It is believed that there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(b) **Hardness of Water.**—Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained and are given in parts per 100,000 :—

January	No sample taken	July	26.5
February	31.5	August	28
March	25	September	28
April	28	October	22
May	24	November	26
June	26.5	December	26

(c) **Drainage and Sewerage.**—I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report on Drainage and Sewerage for this area :—

The Ministry of Local Government and Planning has approved the Scheme for the new Sewage Disposal Works on the Ash Road site, and the Council has been authorized to proceed with the preparation of plans and documents ready to invite Tenders for Phases 1 and 2 of the Scheme. These will be submitted to the Ministry, and, if approved, Contracts will then be placed for the works.

Phase 1 is intended to increase the Settling Tank capacity of the existing works sufficiently to deal with the sewage from Tongham and part of Ash, and the works included in this phase will be so designed as to be incorporated easily into the final Scheme.

Phase 2 includes coarse screens, Detritus Channels, Comminutors to break up solids, new pumps and pump houses, settling tanks with mechanical de-sludging apparatus, Filter beds, and storm tanks. The Sludge will be pumped into Sludge Digestion Tanks, and the gas obtained will be used in dual-fuel engines to provide power for pumping and mechanical equipment on the Works.

Recirculation of the effluent is proposed in a later phase.

Meanwhile the old Disposal Works are in operation and considering their age and the fact that they are very much out of date, are giving fair results. It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to maintain an effluent complying with the requirements of the Thames Conservancy Board.

On the score of urgency the Ministry has approved the construction immediately of one 90ft. 0in. diameter Filter Bed, which form part of the new Scheme and work is now in progress on this bed. When put into operation this will give much-needed extra filter capacity.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No instance arose during the year whereby action was required under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

FOOD

(a) **Meat and Other Foods.**—Meat inspection at the local Abattoir is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectorate of the Borough and is becoming a fairly large commitment. Owing to the centralized arrangements for the slaughter of animals, meat inspection is carried out of carcasses which are distributed to a much wider area than that of the Borough. Thus meat inspection is done on behalf of Farnham and other districts owing to the central position of the Aldershot abattoir.

The statistical details regarding this work can be found in the section of this report completed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, but I should again like to draw attention to the conditions and accommodation of the premises used for the purpose of slaughter of animals. The staff of the Abattoir carry out their work most satisfactorily and without question make the fullest use of the limited accommodation available. Nevertheless the premises are badly situated, old in design and inadequate for the numbers involved, with a shortage of accommodation for the storage and hanging of carcasses in the Abattoir. The responsibility for the provision of accommodation is no longer with the Local Sanitary Authority, but is that of the Ministry of Food, but I should like to take this opportunity of drawing the Council's attention to the inadequacy of the premises.

(b) **Clean Food.**—It is very pleasing to record that not a single case of Food Poisoning was notified in Aldershot during 1950. Our work, therefore, has been directed towards routine inspections and educational work generally and, above all, towards maintaining the interest of the trader and general public in achieving a standard in the shop, factory and home of a sufficient level to guarantee safety from infected food.

Every use is made of the Local Press who co-operate splendidly in publishing matters which we send to them. We also utilize the Borough Council's own publication, the *Municipal Chronicle*, where from time to time, articles on Clean Food are published, within the scope of the limited staff available in the Department. Towards the end of the year preparations were commenced for the holding of a large-scale Food Hygiene Exhibition in 1951.

The usual financial support continues to be given by the Borough Council to the Hygienic Food Traders' Guild. The statistics regarding it are shown in the Chief Sanitary Inspectors' section of this report.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937)

The change in this area which has been taking place since the war whereby light industries are attracted to the town has resulted in a building programme of modern, well-designed factories. From the environmental point of view the workers' conditions are satisfactory.

The gap between Industrial Hygiene and the Public Health Department still exists in that this Department has no contact with the Medical Officers responsible for such examinations of the workers as are carried out. The problem of collaboration between the Industrial Medical Officer and the Public Health Medical Officer is a central one and is no doubt receiving the attention of the central authorities.

The following statistics refer and are taken from the return requested by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, under the Factories Act, 1937 :—

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) :—

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	23	25	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	104	75	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ..	—	127	100	—	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found :—

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	1	1	—	1	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ..	60	1	1	—	1	—	60

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing apparel—								
Making, etc.	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
Cleaning and washing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Household linen ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Curtains and furniture hangings	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Furniture and upholstery	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Electro-plate	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
File making	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Brass and brass articles ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Fur pulling	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Iron and steel cables and chains ..	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Cart gear	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Locks, latches, and keys	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Umbrellas, etc.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Artificial flowers ..	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Nets, other than wire nets ..	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Tents ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sacks ..	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Racquet and tennis balls	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Paper bags	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)—continued.

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Brush making	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Pea picking	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Feather sorting ..	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc. ..	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Stuffed toys	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Basket making	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Chocolates and sweetmeats	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Textile weaving	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Lampshades	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
TOTAL ..	70	6	—	—	—	—	—	70

HOUSING

The record of housing as follows is shown by courtesy of the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Borough Treasurer's Department :—

(a) Houses etc., Completed during 1950

Month 1950	Houses completed by L.A.	Houses completed by private enterprise	Conversions or adaptations of properties to provide flats		Pre-Fab. Houses
			By L.A.	By P.E.	
January	8	—	—	—	—
February	6	2	—	—	—
March	12	2	—	—	—
April	6	3	—	1	—
May	6	3	—	—	—
June	14	1	—	—	—
July	4	1	—	—	—
August	8	—	—	—	—
September	8	3	—	—	—
October	6	1	—	—	—
November	8	1	—	—	—
December	4	4	—	3	—
TOTALS	90	21	Nil	4	Nil

(b) Demand—as at 31.12.50

The following statistics show the extent of the problem of housing shortage. They constitute the waiting list for houses in the Borough :—

Civilians

Single Persons	12
Married persons with no children	273
Married persons with 1 child	346
Married persons with 2 children	147
Married persons with 3 children	58
Married persons with 4 children	21
Married persons with 5 children	6
Married persons with 6 children	4
Married persons with 7 children	3
Married persons with 10 children	1
Aged Couples	11
Widows	5

887

H.M. Forces (non civilians)

Single persons	..	..	3
Married persons with no children	..	..	33
Married persons with 1 child	..	..	47
Married persons with 2 children	..	..	37
Married persons with 3 children	..	..	19
Married persons with 4 children	..	..	11
Married persons with 5 children	..	..	6
Married persons with 6 children	..	..	4
			160

(c) Housing Policy

The limitations of the constructional programme of the Borough Council to 90 houses during the year coupled with a waiting list of 1,047 will give the background to what is a major environmental Public Health problem to-day.

The efficiency with which the normal methods of physical disease control are applied, has kept in check epidemic disease which one would expect in overcrowded conditions in which many of the families in the town are living. Major epidemic disease has been absent and while it would not be right to claim this is entirely due to the Public Health measures carried out by this Department, they have played their part. Generally speaking too, the people living in these conditions are better fed with a better standard of cooking in spite of rationing, while the ample supplies of milk and fresh foods in the area have contributed to the maintenance of health.

From the mental health point of view, however, the picture is rather disturbing. Children brought up in homes shared by different families live in an atmosphere of tension, quarrelling and strife, and it is for their sakes that we earnestly hope that an increase in the housing allocation will be granted next year.

The housing of tuberculous families has been the subject of comment elsewhere in this report and is a challenge to those of us whose interest is the health of the people and is one which must be accepted.

The work of the Public Health Department and the Health Visitors has been much concerned during the year in dealing with the problems which arise from unsatisfactory housing conditions, and I feel sure that they have done much to mitigate the anxiety of the people.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1950

45 GROSVENOR ROAD,
ALDERSHOT,
HANTS.

To :—THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ALDERSHOT BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my fifth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Department.

It will be noticed that 18 houses were represented during the year as unfit for habitation. It will be realized that as soon as the time is opportune other dwellings should be dealt with.

Meat Inspection played a prominent part in the work of the department, the kill being considerably greater than in previous years. It would appear that this work is likely to increase even more, as the animal population is steadily increasing.

Finally, may I express my thanks to the Council and my colleagues for their continued co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1950, the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Officers in respect of :—

Drainage	188
Water Supply and Sampling	16
Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals	4
Offensive Accumulations and Noxious Matters	10
Disinfection of Houses	23
Council Houses prior to Vacation and Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	309
Overcrowding	34
Verminous Premises	127
Infectious Diseases	167
Common Lodging House	12
Factories With Mechanical Power	25
Factories Without Mechanical Power	75
Outworkers Rooms	7
Public Conveniences	1
Shops Act	205
Vacant Land and Dumps	16
Interviews with Owners, etc.	213
Swimming Pool	8
Works in Progress	385

Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health the following action was taken.

No. of Informal Notices Served	1,006
No. of Informal Notices Complied with	968
No. of Statutory Notices Served	9
No. of Statutory Notices Complied with	9

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with

During the year the following were received and attended to :—

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	17
Defective Water Closets	38
Choked or Defective Drains	86
Dampness of Walls	92
Premises Infested with Vermin	59
Insect Pests	13
Nuisances Arising from Keeping of Animals	4
Defective Dustbins	511
Smoke Nuisances	2
Dangerous Structures	2
Water Supply reinstated	5
Obstructed Flues Cleared	3

Outwork

Lists received in accordance with requirements of the Act, contained names and addresses of 4 Outworkers. No instances were found of homework being carried out in unwholesome premises.

Bakehouses

There are 11 Bakehouses on the Register to which 38 visits were paid during the year. In three of these, extensive alterations were carried out to provide additional working space, lighting and washing facilities.

Smoke Abatement

Nuisance was caused by grit emission from a Laundry in the district, caused by the burning of low-grade fuel. The Ministry of Fuel and Power were approached and although unable to allocate a better class fuel, were able to give expert tuition to the stokers employed and thus obviate the nuisance.

Rats and Mice

The Rodent Destruction work was again actively carried on during the year by our efficient Rodent Operator with excellent results. Details of this work are summarized below :—

Premises Inspected	522
Visits for Baiting and Extermination	1,819
Premises cleared of Infestation	292
Total Quantity of Material used (Approx.) :—	
(1 cwt. Sausage Rusk, ½-cwt. Wheat, 3-lb. Flour, ½-lb. Sugar)	
Total Quantity of Poison used (Approx.)	171½-lb.
Number of Rats Killed (Estimated Minimum)	148 ozs.
Number of Bodies Found	986
Amount Charged in respect of Disinfestation Work	154
	£20. 2s. 0d.

All Council's properties are kept under regular surveillance. The Sewage Works is constantly receiving treatment and the rat population on these premises is now very small when compared with the major infestations which existed in past years.

The service now given by the Corporation is being appreciated and although people were at first sceptical of the results they have realized by experience that premises can be readily freed of rats by employing modern methods.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers

During the year two maintenance treatments were carried out. In the first 88 manholes were treated and 42 showed takes ; in the second 61 manholes were treated and 36 showed takes.

North East Hants Workable Area for Rodent Control

The Council remained a member of the North-East Hants Workable Area Committee. Four quarterly meetings were held in different districts, when both technical and administrative matters were discussed. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Aldershot Military District and Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee attending this Committee make their contributions to problems arising.

Swimming Pools

Samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination during the open season from the Town Swimming Pool and Kiddies' Paddling Pool and results were extremely satisfactory.

In addition, chlorine tests are carried out by the Superintendent.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one Common Lodging House in the district and regular visits have been paid during the year.

HOUSING

The housing position in the area is still acute, and it is likely to be some years before this major problem is solved.

611 complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were investigated, but as in former years it was not found possible to obtain extensive repairs, and defects of more or less urgent character were dealt with in order to make the houses reasonably habitable.

The labour and material position in the Borough still remains very difficult, and it is usually many weeks before a builder can commence work on a particular job after receiving the order from the owner.

A total of 18 dwelling houses were represented as individual unfit houses not capable of repairs at a reasonable expense. Of these 2 belonged to the Borough Council, the occupants have now been rehoused and the houses are awaiting demolition.

An undertaking was given by the owner of another two, that after vacation the houses would be demolished; the Council have since rehoused the tenants and the houses have been demolished. A further two were subject to Closing Orders.

The remaining 12 houses were represented, but the owners agreed to sell these to the Corporation at a figure to be fixed by the District Valuer. The Council have taken over these houses which will be demolished to make room for the erection of new flats as soon as the tenants can be rehoused.

Since all these dwellings with the exception of the Closing Orders were finally dealt with informally, a Nil return is shown in the Housing Statistics.

I must point out that there are a number of houses in the Borough which should be dealt with as soon as possible when the housing position eases to the slightest degree.

In addition there would appear to be a slow deterioration in the smaller rented properties, due not only to the shortage of labour and materials, but to the tremendous increase in the cost of repairs, whilst the rents remain static.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the Year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	319
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	820
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected under the Housing Acts	22
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	78
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	301

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	283
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses of which demolition orders were given	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

HOUSES REPAIRED.

The following is a list of repairs executed :—

Roofs Repaired	..	..	..	102
Roof Flashings repaired or renewed	..	..	..	9
Rainwater downpipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	29
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	32
Wall and Ceiling plaster renewed	..	..	..	199
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	..	..	..	73
Scullery Floors reformed	..	..	..	10
Other Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	75
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	..	..	..	16
Firegrates repaired or renewed	..	..	..	32
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed	..	..	..	20
Washing Coppers repaired or renewed	..	..	..	11
Hearths repaired or renewed	..	..	..	6
Windows repaired and made to open	..	..	..	121
Window Sills repaired	..	..	..	18
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	34
Doorsteps repaired	..	..	..	6
Stairs retreaded	..	..	..	1
Stair Handrails repaired or renewed	..	..	..	7
Fanlights repaired	..	..	..	7
Damp Walls remedied	..	..	..	92
Chimneys repaired or renewed	..	..	..	3
Mantel-shelves repaired or renewed	..	..	..	5
Premises installed with new drainage	..	..	..	15
New Drain Inspection Covers provided	..	..	..	6
Yards paved or repaired	..	..	..	5
New Sinks fitted	..	..	..	4
Sink and Bath Wastepipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	22
New Soil and Ventilating Shafts provided	..	..	..	8
Additional Light and Ventilation provided	..	..	..	5
Additional Sanitary and Washing Accommodation provided	..	..	..	1
Walls repointed	..	..	..	19
New W.C.'s provided	..	..	..	26
Air Bricks renewed	..	..	..	8
New Wash-hand Basins provided	..	..	..	1
Draining Boards repaired or renewed	..	..	..	1

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

During the year 59 premises were found to be verminous and 59 premises comprising 102 rooms were disinfested.

In all instances where families are moved to Council Houses or Requisitioned accommodation within the Borough, an inspection is made of all furniture and bedding to be removed, and of the premises to which the family is moving. Any vermin infestations thus discovered are dealt with before removal takes place.

The treatment consists of spraying with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. and removal of bedding to the Isolation Hospital for Steam Disinfection.

Work is undertaken by the Department for the extermination of Cockroaches and other insect pests.

DISINFECTIONS

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious and contagious, and other diseases	46
Number of cases where bedding was subjected to Steam Disinfection and Disinfestation	47 loads
comprising	
Mattresses	141
Blankets	423
Pillows	282

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

It is gratifying to report that all milk sold in the Borough with the exception of a small quantity retailed from the Farnham Area, is now Pasteurised, Sterilized or Tuberculin Tested.

All schools are supplied with Pasteurised Milk which is sampled weekly.

There were 313 samples of milk obtained and submitted for examination, comprising 253 samples of Pasteurised, 58 Tuberculin Tested and 2 Sterilized milk, all of which passed the required tests. These results were extremely satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

The following table shows the number of designated milk licences granted during the year :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

Supplementary Licences	3
Dealers' Licences	4

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk :—

Dealers	1
-----------------	---

Pasteurised Milk :—

Pasteurisers' Licences	1
Dealers' Licences	3
Supplementary Licences	3

Sterilized Milk :—

Supplementary Licences	1
--------------------------------	---

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream premises where it is manufactured or sold were kept under close supervision. One additional person was licensed to manufacture a Cold Mix and in this instance a separate room with the necessary facilities was built for the purpose.

Vehicles entering the district for the sale of Ice Cream made in outside areas were also inspected.

There was a slight increase during the year in the number of retailers, and I can foresee further increases, due to the fact that small retail shops are installing conservators and receiving supplies of prepacked ice cream from large manufacturers.

199 samples were taken during the year and the following is a summary of the results :—

<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
151	23	15	10

In all cases where the result falls within Provisional Grades 3 and 4, investigations are carried out to discover defects of the manufacture or handling. The appropriate departments are notified when it is manufactured outside the district.

One manufacturer also manufactured "Ice Lollies" and these premises were kept under observation.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection

There is one slaughterhouse operating in the Borough under the control of the Ministry of Food, catering in the main for this district and the adjoining district of Farnham.

The cooling facilities at these premises are totally inadequate. The Carcases are hung in the slaughter-hall and whilst slaughtering is in progress are packed together thus preventing adequate cooling taking place until all killing has ceased. A large fan has been installed as a temporary expedient to facilitate cooling and try to prevent loss through Bone-taint. The only real answer to this problem is the provision of a separate hanging and cooling hall. This would also help considerably with the inspection of the carcasses which at present is carried out under great difficulty during periods of heavy killing.

All meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo 62 Foods. 495 visits were made to the slaughterhouse where 9,687 animals were killed and inspected. This is an increase of 3,016 over 1949.

Owing to the hours of slaughtering, a considerable amount of this inspection is done during the evenings and at week-ends.

Cysticercus Bovis

89 cases (3.53% of all bovines) were found during the year as compared with 46 (2.18%) in 1949.

In order to detect Cysticerci it is necessary to make several incisions into the external and internal masseter muscles, to examine

carefully the tongue musculature and inspect the heart wall externally and by incision, to cut into the thick pillars of the diaphragm and also to inspect all other surfaces.

In all cases the affected carcasses were kept in cold store for the requisite period of at least 21 days.

The following table shows whether or not the cysts were active, and the position in which they were found :—

40 Cases—	44.9%	were active.
49 „	—55.1%	were degenerated.
72 „	—81%	were found in the masseter muscles.
14 „	—15.73%	in the heart muscles.
3 „	— 3.27%	in the diaphragm.
59 Cattle—	3.86%	of all cattle killed were affected.
30 Cows —	3.03%	of all cows killed were affected.

I must again emphasize, however, that even the most careful examination cannot ensure that every case is detected.

Food Unfit for Human Consumption

Diseased or unwholesome meat from the slaughterhouse is collected by a Government contractor and used for the manufacture of fertilizer, etc. Cirrhotic Livers are collected and are utilized for pharmaceutical purposes.

Both traders and public seek the advice of the department regarding suspicious or suspected food. There was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs in the Borough.

The following were found to be diseased and accordingly condemned :—

Bovines

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
37 Carcases	8 Carcases
37 Complete Offals	8 Complete Offals
19 Forequarters	6 Flanks
3 Hindquarters	2 Legs
1 Brisket	5 Rands
1 Clod & Sticking	3 Trimmings
	1 Tail
	2 Shoulders
	1 Rump
	1 Top Piece
	1 Neck
217 Heads & Tongues	102 Heads
332 Lungs	189 Lungs
10 Skirts	4 Skirts
23 Hearts	102 Hearts
74 Livers	917 Livers
13 Spleens	97 Spleens
121 Mesenteries	91 Mesenteries
3 Tripes	87 Tripes
1 Udder	96 Udders
4 Kidneys	14 Kidneys

Sheep

Other Diseases

7 Carcases
7 Complete Offals
421 Livers
120 Plucks

Calves

Other Diseases

2 Carcases
2 Complete Offals
1 Head
1 Pluck

Pigs

Tuberculosis

4 Carcasses
4 Complete Offals
1 Head
1 Pluck
1 Mesentery

Other Diseases

7 Carcases
7 Complete Offals
2 Heads
3 Plucks
6 Lungs & Hearts
28 sets of Guts
3 Legs
4 Livers
2 Kidneys

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of Carcases Meat Condemned	..	..	14	9	14
Weight of Offal Condemned	..	..	21	3	13
	TOTAL	..	35	12	27

Other Foods

The following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed, or in a few instances, utilized for animal feeding.

Meat and Meat Products

531 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Beef,	16 lb. Tripe,	82 lb. Pork,
-----------------------------	---------------	--------------

Poultry, Eggs, etc.

5 Geese. 440 Eggs.

Groceries and Confectionery

113 lb. Tea.	24 lb. Fat Extender.	198 lb. Arrowroot.
372 lb. Bengers Food.	421 lb. Lemon	12 lb. Sweets.
131 lb. Xmas Puddings.	Crystals.	1,846½ lb. Cheese.
8 lb. Spaghetti.	7 bars Chocolate.	12 lb. Aunede Blue Cheese.

Fish

25½ lb. Skate.	5 stone Cod Fillets.	37 stone Kippers.
3 gall. Shrimps.	5 stone Plaice.	4 stone Herrings.
	2 stone Herring Roes.	

Canned Goods

641 tins Milk (Misc.).	1,734 tins Foodstuffs (Misc.).
170 pkts. Foodstuffs (Misc.).	11 bottles Foodstuffs (Misc.).
233 jars Foodstuffs (Misc.).	

Weight of Other Food Condemned—3 tons, 7 cwt., 3 qtrs., 23 lb.

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC.,
 CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR :—

39 tons, 22 lb.

The following table shows the distribution of tuberculosis and other diseases :—

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed	1,528	989	2,124	4,855	191
Number Inspected	1,528	989	2,124	4,855	191
<i>All Diseases except T.B.—</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	1	7	2	7	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	545	483	3	541	37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Di- seases other than T.B.	35.73%	49.54%	0.24%	11.29%	23.04%
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	11	26	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	167	297	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	11.65%	32.66%	—	—	2.62%

Meat Transport

The transport of unwrapped home-killed quarters of beef is still as in previous years, far from satisfactory, and not until the present cartage vans are replaced by those fitted with hanging rails, will there be any improvement. In some towns this has been affected, and it is hoped that the same will soon follow in this area.

Food Premises

It is believed that the campaign in food hygiene is now beginning to have an effect on the public and also personnel employed in the food trade.

The public can play an immense part in this work by boycotting those shops which fall below the highest standard.

The Clean Food Guild is now firmly established and is making progress, the membership position at the end of 1950 being .61 premises and 395 employees. During the year the Executive Committee of the Guild met on 4 occasions and the local press has been very helpful in giving much useful publicity. A venture of this sort is not expected to bring spectacular results, its aims and objects, owing more, in the long run, to education than legislation. A great deal of preparatory work was done during 1950 for a Clean Food Exhibition held in early 1951.

During the year 876 visits were made to food premises and 373 improvements were made.

Notices Served	..	..	..	..	42
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	69

The following tables show the work done and the improvements carried out :—

Visits to Food Premises

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Butchers Shops and Stalls	87
Bakehouses	38
Fishmongers and Poulterers	37
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	85
Grocers and Other Shops	254
Fried Fish Shops	22
Dairies and Milkshops	16
Ice Cream Premises	99
Restaurants and Dining Rooms	147
Street Hawkers and Vendors	12
Public Market Food Stalls	65
Other Food Premises	14

Improvements to Food Premises

Floors Relaid	..	..	..	..	..	11
Floors Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wall Plaster Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	14
Walls Completely Rendered	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ceiling Plaster Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	12
Roofs Underdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	4
Windows, Doors, etc. Repaired or Renewed	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rooms Redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	60
Extra Natural Light Provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
Extra Ventilation Provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Structural Repairs or Alterations	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sinks Fitted or Renewed	..	..	..	..	..	18
Constant Supply of Hot Water Provided	..	..	..	..	..	44
Towels, Soap, etc. Provided	..	..	..	..	..	7
W.C.'s Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	13
W.C.'s Redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	12
W.C.'s Provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Intervening Ventilated Space Provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drain Laid or Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dampness Remedied	..	..	..	..	..	4
Extra Bins Provided	..	..	..	..	..	3

It will be realized that this work can only be done when there is an easing of work of a more urgent character. Undoubtedly a tremendous amount of work remains to be done, not only to bring, but also to maintain all food premises in the Town at a high level of cleanliness. In addition, of course, a lot more time should be spent in educating both management and workers on the necessity of absolute cleanliness and bringing home to them the real meaning of the word. There is no doubt that this is a long-term policy.

We receive excellent co-operation from the Local Food Office, as a result all proposed food premises are inspected and approved by us before a permit is issued. This results in all new premises being brought to a satisfactory standard before the commencement of business.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Number of Slaughtermen on the Register on the 31st December, 1950, was 12

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Adulteration

Food and Drugs Sampling under this Act is carried out in the Town by the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Barry, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the following information which he has supplied.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>	
	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Butter and Other Fats ..	9	—
Drugs	5	—
Milk	83	—
Sausages & Other Meat Products	7	1
Spirits	10	—
Other Foods	14	—
	—	—
	128	1
	—	—

The 83 samples of milk proved to contain an average of 3.64% of Milk Fat and 8.71% of Non-Fatty Solids.

Unsatisfactory Samples.

Sample of Sausage No. 5697 was purchased from a firm of Butchers in Aldershot on 14/4/50 and certified to contain 46.4% of meat. The deficiency in this case is very small as according to the Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control & Maximum Prices) Order, 1948, No. 1509, the minimum meat content for beef sausage meat is 50 per cent. But the Order allows a tolerance of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, thus reducing the required minimum meat content to $47\frac{1}{2}\%$.